The question whether this fact of prime importance is general for all animals has made another step towards its solution. Nevertheless, for the present I shall abstain from sharing the assurance with which Van Beneden deduced his generalization. But whether this mode of formation is universal, or only of very general occurrence, the able Belgian observer will always have the merit of having not only discovered the fact, but grasped its whole bearing. Observations so important and so valuable to science may well lead us to pardon bold theories. Would that all who launch imperfectly founded hypotheses under the pompous title of theories had so good an excuse!

XXI.—*Note on Entomostraca from Kerguelen's Land and the South Indian Ocean.* By George Stewardson Brady, C.M.Z.S., Professor of Natural History in the College of Physical Science, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Two gatherings of Entomostraca, belonging to the order Copepoda, have been submitted to me for examination by the Rev. A. E. Eaton. One gathering, from a lake which must, in all probability, have been brackish from communication at infrequent intervals (possibly at very high tides only) with the sea, contained only *Harpacticus fulvus*, Fischer, a species very commonly distributed over Europe in pools at or above high-water mark. The other gathering was made by the towing-net in the open sea, and contained likewise only one species, apparently undescribed and belonging to the genus *Centropages*, Kröyer. Females only were taken.

Centropages brevicaudatus, nov. sp.

Length $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch. Upper antennæ equal in length to the first two cephalothoracic segments, 25-jointed, shortly setose, and tapering slightly to the distal extremity. Swimming-feet having both branches 3-jointed, inner branch short; first pair much shorter than the three following; outer branch of the fifth pair having its second joint produced internally into a strong denticulated spine; marginal setæ of both branches extremely short. Abdomen short; caudal setæ short, plumose, subequal, length equal to half that of the abdomen.

Hab. Lat. 33° 13′ S., long. 37° 37′ E.